

## THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, March 1.  
Redfield to Replace Brandeis.

The colleagues of Representative Redfield, of Brooklyn, are convinced that the President-elect has at last yielded to the representations which have been reaching him from all quarters to the effect that Louis D. Brandeis is not a proper man to sit in the Cabinet, and that he has finally determined to appoint Mr. Redfield Secretary of Commerce in place of Brandeis. Mr. Redfield, who was prevented from returning to the House through the machinations of Tammany, is a Democrat of noteworthy ability; a man who has travelled all over the world; who is regarded as one of the best posted men on the tariff in the House, and who is a firm champion of an adequate navy. Mr. Wilson appreciates the high character and ability of the Brooklyn member and used many of Mr. Redfield's speeches on the tariff during the recent campaign. The report that Brandeis has been wiped off the Cabinet slate is the occasion of the utmost satisfaction to a large number of Democrats.

## North River in Abeyance.

Because of the failure of the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fulfill its promise to the Secretary of War to pass a resolution providing for the greatly needed pier extension in the Desbrosses section of the North River, Secretary Stimson will be compelled to leave the entire subject of the Hudson Fairway and the Chelsea extensions to his successor. In so doing, however, he will leave for the next Secretary of War a comprehensive memorandum on the subject. Mr. Stimson will not authorize an extension of the permit for the additional length of the White Star piers in Chelsea, which expire next June, before he leaves office, as he explained to Mayor Gaynor and those who accompanied the Mayor to Washington that he would do that only when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had made good the Mayor's promise to provide for the Desbrosses improvements. The extension of the piers from the south end of the Chelsea section to Pier A at the Battery has already been authorized. Those who have the maintenance of the present fairway at heart are somewhat apprehensive lest the political influence brought to bear on President Wilson by the Jerseyites may prove sufficient to induce him to yield extensions on the Jersey side before he has had time to give the subject adequate consideration. They are convinced that once the new President and his advisers have thoroughly investigated the situation they will take the same position as has been maintained by Mr. Stimson.

## Senator O'Gorman's Candidate.

While Senator O'Gorman has somewhat coyly denied that he had a candidate for secretary of the Senate, he found it expedient to come out in the open to-day and advocate the appointment of John M. Keller for that office. It is probable that Mr. O'Gorman's course was largely determined by the renewed efforts of "Brother Joe" and his supporters to capture the matter of saving in recovery of government waste paper.

## VETOES.

April 4, 1909, bill correcting military record of Charles J. Smith.  
April 28, 1910, bill amending act creating Mesa Verde National Park.  
May 28, 1909, bill amending military record of Aaron Cornish.  
January 20, 1911, bill for relief of Clarence Frederick Chapman.  
February 24, 1911, joint resolution to reinstate certain cadets dismissed for hazing at Military Academy.  
February 25, 1911, bill to issue land patent to Margaret Padgett.  
March 4, 1911, bill for relief of William Porter White.  
March 4, 1911, bill for relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder.  
August 15, 1911, original statehood bill with proviso in Arizona constitution for recall of judges.  
August 17, 1911, bill to reduce duties on wool and manufactures of wool.  
August 18, 1911, bill to repeal duties on agricultural implements and other articles.  
August 22, 1911, bill to reduce duties on manufactures of cotton.  
February 27, 1912, bill for relief of John L. Baird.  
March 29, 1912, bill authorizing the sale of burnt timber on public lands.  
March 29, 1912, joint resolution to create a commission to investigate relative to establishment of permanent military campgrounds at Anniston, Ala.  
June 17, 1912, bill making appropriations for army.  
July 18, 1912, bill to investigate and settle certain accounts growing out of construction of Corbett Tunnel in Wyoming.  
August 6, 1912, bill relating to inherited estates in the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma.  
August 6, 1912, bill to allow Dixie Power Company to dam White River.  
August 9, 1912, bill to reduce duties on wool.  
August 14, 1912, bill to reduce duties on metal and manufactures of metal.  
August 15, 1912, legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.  
August 21, 1912, Coosa River dam bill.  
August 28, 1912, bill for relief of Joseph Herring.  
Vetoed, third session Sixty-second Congress:  
February 4, 1913, joint resolution authorizing President to appoint a member of the New Jersey and New York Joint Harbor Line Commission.

ure the secretaryship. The opposition of Senators to having the brother of the President is intense, but there are many who are reluctant to take a stand against him because of the very generous demands for patronage which they are only awaiting the 4th of March to present to President Wilson. They feel that if they turn down the President's brother when he seeks a position which is wholly within their gift, they may expect a frosty reception when they present their requests for patronage which is wholly within the gift of the President. Senator O'Gorman is not one of those who takes this view, and he has been working energetically all day in the interest of his candidate, Mr. Keller.

## Senate Takes Care of Tumulty.

Senators who realize the amount of the influence which the secretary to the President is likely to exert with regard to appointments restored to-day the salary of that official to the figure allowed Secretary Hillis—namely, \$7,500. No agonized cries over the fact that this figure would mean "that a mere secretary" was allowed the same pay as a member of Congress were heard. In fact, Senator Bourne moved to make the salary of the secretary to the President \$10,000, but his motion was lost. No one on the Republican side will really begrudge Mr. Tumulty this salary, as it is fully realized that a competent secretary to the President is one of the hardest worked men in the country. Members of Congress may work hard—occasionally one does—but they are free to leave Washington and to take extended vacations when the recesses of Congress occur, but the work of the secretary to the President is never done. He rarely gets much leave, and he is never free from the responsibility attaching to his office.

## A Sad Spectacle.

The court of honor which an enthusiastic inauguration committee has caused to be arranged on the front of the White House presents a sad spectacle, one sorely disappointing to those who designed it, as it is likely to be to those who will view it on inauguration day. Some one suggested the advisability of decorating the court with young cedar trees and the suggestion was adopted, with lamentable results. The cedars have withered and turned brown and as decorations they are far more suggestive of the passing than of the coming administration. Some one has unkindly remarked that they suggest nothing so much as the cedar hedges paths in Rock Creek Cemetery, and the comment is much to the point. The great stands cut off all the view up the handsome street opposite the White House (16th street), which it has been proposed to call Executive avenue, and all the prospects of Lafayette Square, which, because of its tall and handsome trees, is one of the most beautiful squares in the capital. The impression which President Wilson gains of the White House when he comes to Washington will be far from the White House at its best, but fortunately it will be only temporary, for soon the stands will be removed, the magnolias will be in bloom and beauty and fragrance will surround the new home of the President and Mrs. Wilson.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, March 1.—The Secretary of State made public this evening the text of the rejoinder of the British Foreign Office to the reply of the Department of State to the formal protest of Great Britain against granting free tolls to American coastwise vessels using the Panama Canal. The contents of the rejoinder were fully outlined in The Tribune this morning.

The note announces that the British government will be unable before the Taft administration expires to reply fully to the arguments contained in Secretary Knox's note of January 17 regarding the differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The contention of this government that Great Britain is protesting before any "actual injury has yet resulted," and that, therefore, there is nothing to arbitrate, is firmly controverted.

It is gently insisted that the act of Congress permitting free tolls is ample ground for arbitration, as the action was inconsistent with Great Britain's treaty rights, and it is urged that before and after friction has occurred is the proper time for arbitrating a difference involving the construction of a treaty.

Secretary Knox acknowledged receipt of this communication without committing the State Department to an answer, reserving to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all or to await another communication from the British government continuing the argument.

This latest British note, which was submitted to Secretary Knox yesterday, instead of being a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, was a set of "observations" by Ambassador Bryce. The ambassador explained his reason for submitting at this stage an objection to the contention in the last American note that Sir Edward Grey was arguing a hypothetical case and that there was no reason for his protest in advance of the actual collection of tolls from British ships, while American ships were allowed to pass free.

The British Note.

The note follows:  
"His majesty's government is unable before the administration leaves office to reply fully to the arguments contained in your dispatch of the 17th ultimo to the United States Chargé d'Affaires at London regarding the difference of opinion that has arisen between our two governments as to the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but they desire me in the mean time to offer the following observations with regard to the argument that no case has yet arisen calling for any submission to arbitration of the points in difference between his majesty's government and that of the United States on the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because no actual injury has as yet resulted to any British interest, and all that has been done so far is to pass an act of Congress under which action held by his majesty's government to be prejudicial to British interests might be taken.

"From this view his majesty's government feels bound to express its dissent. It conceives that international law or usage does not support the doctrine that the passing of a statute in contravention of a treaty right affords no ground of complaint for the nation which holds that its treaty rights have been so infringed or brought into question by a denial that the treaty means before protesting and seeking a means of determining the point at issue, wait until some further action violating those rights is a concrete instance has been taken, which in the present instance would, according to your argument seem to mean until tolls have been actually levied upon British vessels, from which vessels owned by citizens of the United States have been exempted.

General Issue Not Affected.  
"The terms of the proclamation issued by the President fixing the annual tolls,

Webb Bill Now a Law

House Joins Senate in Overriding Taft's Veto.

Washington, March 1.—By a vote of 244 to 35, the House repassed to-day over President Taft's veto the Webb bill prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" states. The Senate having passed it over the veto last night, the bill now becomes law.

Only once before in the last fifteen years has Congress overridden a Presidential veto. That was when the Rainey river dam bill was passed over President Roosevelt's disapproval.

Supporters of the measure say it will make effective the prohibition laws of "dry" states, which now are violated because intoxicants are shipped to private individuals and have the effect of nullifying the local laws.

REDFIELD AS DEFENDANT

Fire Companies Sue Him and Others for \$250,000.

Washington, March 1.—Two local fire insurance companies concerned in a controversy recently aired before the House Rules Committee with a threatened Congress investigation filed suits to-day asking \$250,000 damages against Representative Redfield, of New York; Colonel W. V. Judson, one of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia, and E. J. Stellwagen, a local capitalist.

The companies charge a conspiracy by the three to ruin their business.



**Lackawanna Railroad**

Miss Snow awaits  
No special dates  
But every day  
Inaugurates  
A new delight  
For those whose flight  
Lies o'er the Road  
of Anthracite

BRITISH PANAMA REPLY  
MADE PUBLIC BY KNOX

Act of Congress Granting Free  
Tolls Held To Be Ample  
Ground for Arbitration.

## OBSERVATIONS BY BRYCE

Secretary Leaves Question as to  
Whether an Answer Should  
Be Made to His  
Successor.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, March 1.—The Secretary of State made public this evening the text of the rejoinder of the British Foreign Office to the reply of the Department of State to the formal protest of Great Britain against granting free tolls to American coastwise vessels using the Panama Canal. The contents of the rejoinder were fully outlined in The Tribune this morning.

The note announces that the British government will be unable before the Taft administration expires to reply fully to the arguments contained in Secretary Knox's note of January 17 regarding the differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The contention of this government that Great Britain is protesting before any "actual injury has yet resulted," and that, therefore, there is nothing to arbitrate, is firmly controverted.

It is gently insisted that the act of Congress permitting free tolls is ample ground for arbitration, as the action was inconsistent with Great Britain's treaty rights, and it is urged that before and after friction has occurred is the proper time for arbitrating a difference involving the construction of a treaty.

Secretary Knox acknowledged receipt of this communication without committing the State Department to an answer, reserving to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all or to await another communication from the British government continuing the argument.

This latest British note, which was submitted to Secretary Knox yesterday, instead of being a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, was a set of "observations" by Ambassador Bryce. The ambassador explained his reason for submitting at this stage an objection to the contention in the last American note that Sir Edward Grey was arguing a hypothetical case and that there was no reason for his protest in advance of the actual collection of tolls from British ships, while American ships were allowed to pass free.

The British Note.

The note follows:  
"His majesty's government is unable before the administration leaves office to reply fully to the arguments contained in your dispatch of the 17th ultimo to the United States Chargé d'Affaires at London regarding the difference of opinion that has arisen between our two governments as to the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but they desire me in the mean time to offer the following observations with regard to the argument that no case has yet arisen calling for any submission to arbitration of the points in difference between his majesty's government and that of the United States on the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because no actual injury has as yet resulted to any British interest, and all that has been done so far is to pass an act of Congress under which action held by his majesty's government to be prejudicial to British interests might be taken.

"From this view his majesty's government feels bound to express its dissent. It conceives that international law or usage does not support the doctrine that the passing of a statute in contravention of a treaty right affords no ground of complaint for the nation which holds that its treaty rights have been so infringed or brought into question by a denial that the treaty means before protesting and seeking a means of determining the point at issue, wait until some further action violating those rights is a concrete instance has been taken, which in the present instance would, according to your argument seem to mean until tolls have been actually levied upon British vessels, from which vessels owned by citizens of the United States have been exempted.

General Issue Not Affected.  
"The terms of the proclamation issued by the President fixing the annual tolls,

and the particular method which your note sets forth as having been adopted by him, in his discretion, on a given occasion for determining on what basis they should be fixed do not appear to be taken under it, inconsistent with the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for equality of treatment between the vessels of all nations. The exemption referred to appears to his majesty's government to conflict with the express words of Rule 1 of Article 3 of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the act gave the President no power to modify or discontinue the exemption.

"In their opinion, the mere conferring by Congress of power to fix lower tolls on United States ships than on British ships amounts to a denial of the right of British shipping to equality of treatment, and is, therefore, inconsistent with the treaty, irrespective of the particular way in which such power has been so far actually exercised.

"In stating thus briefly their view of the comparability of the act of Congress with their treaty rights His Majesty's government held that the difference which exists between the two governments is clearly one which falls within the meaning of Article 1 of the arbitration treaty of 1908.

Treaty Clearly Meets Case.

"As respects the suggestion contained in the last paragraph but one of your note under reply His Majesty's government considers that Article 1 of the treaty of 1908 so clearly meets the case that has now arisen that it is sufficient to put its provisions in force in whatever manner the two governments may find the most convenient. It is unnecessary to repeat that a reference to arbitration would be rendered superfluous if steps were taken by the United States government to remove the objection entertained by his majesty's government to the act.

"His majesty's government have not desired me to argue in this note that the view they take of the main issue—the proper interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—is the correct view, but only that a case for the determination of that issue has already arisen and now exists. They conceive that the interest of both countries requires that issue to be settled promptly before the opening of the canal and by means which will leave no ground for regret or complaint. The avoidance of possible friction has been one of the main objects of those methods of arbitration of which the United States has been for so long a foremost and consistent advocate. His majesty's government think it more in accordance with the general arbitration treaty that the settlement desired should proceed rather than follow the doing of any act which would raise questions of actual damage suffered, and better also that when vessels begin to pass through the great waterways in whose construction all the world has been interested there should be left subsisting no cause of difference which could prevent any other nation from joining without reserve in the satisfaction the people of the United States will feel at the completion of a work of such grandeur and utility."

ACCUSES INSURANCE MAN

"Izzy the Painter," Arson Prisoner, Puts Police on New Trail.

Robert J. Rubin, the convicted fire insurance adjuster, who is to be a grand jury witness in the "arson trust" prosecutions, made statements yesterday implicating a fire insurance broker in a fire which "Izzy" Steinkreutzer set, and detectives were sent out to find the man. Rubin corroborates many of the statements made by "Izzy the Painter," and has proved of considerable value. Royal H. Weller, Assistant District Attorney, believes, however, that he is holding back much information.

Since Rubin decided to take the side of the District Attorney several men claiming to be representatives of fire insurance companies have called to see him in the Tombs. Rubin maintained stoutly to Mr. Weller that these visits had nothing to do with his inability to answer certain questions.

District Attorney Whitman admitted yesterday that Secret Service agents had called on him in reference to the "arson trust." The District Attorney would not discuss their visit. The fact that federal authorities are interested, however, is taken to mean either that the "arson trust" may be nation-wide and has used the mails to further its designs, or that there is a possibility of prosecuting some insurance company representatives for misuse of the mails.

## EILL BLAMES CHOP SUEY

Says Wife's Appetite Broke Up  
Home—Soubrettes, She Asserts.

"You are down and out. I have got my jewelry back, and you can go to the devil. Any woman who lives with a man after he is financially ruined is a fool."

Such is the language attributed to Mrs. Birdie Eill by her husband, Jacob, a trucking contractor, whom she is suing for a separation. The reference to the jewelry had to do with \$1,000 worth that the husband says he took out of pawn for her, and after which, he says, she deserted him, taking their six-months-old baby.

Mrs. Eill alleges that her husband abandoned her, and she asked for \$25 a week alimony. Justice Lehman yesterday awarded her \$5 a week. She alleges that she had a dowry of \$1,500, which went to her husband, after which, according to the wife, Eill "developed a mania for going to dances and balls with soubrettes."

Eill says of Mrs. Eill that "her sole idea of what was required of a wife was to take all the money she could get out of her husband"; that she refused to cook for him, and that her "particular hobby" was chop suey, of which she was "fond beyond expression."

(ESTABLISHED 1927.)

R. SIMPSON & CO.,  
143 West 42d St., near Broadway,  
Broadway, corner 67th St.

Loans to Any Amount on  
Pledge of Personal Property

We have a large assortment of Diamond Rings, Diamond Pins, &c., at prices which will satisfy careful purchasers.

WAS FORCED INTO TRUST

American Naval Stores Co. Admits Practical Monopoly.

Savannah, March 14.—The answer of the American Naval Stores Company and the individuals, as officers, to the suit in the United States Court declares that the company did not violate the law, but was forced by the methods of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company to join with that company in handling the business, and that later the company did organize the National Transportation and Terminal Company with \$20,000 capital stock.

The answer filed to-day says that all concerns owned by the parent company are bona-fide and that it was at all times fighting its competitors. It is admitted the company controls 75 per cent of the naval stores business of the world.

ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES.

ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES.

Important Forthcoming Art Sales

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

ON FREE VIEW

Beginning WEDNESDAY Next, March 5th

PART I

Of the Justly Famous Collections

of

Alexander W. Drake, Esq.

(of the Century Company)

Antique Samplers and Needlework, Fragments of

Old Printed Chintz, Bandoxes and Wall Papers, Glass

Bottles, Pewter, Engraved Pledge Glasses,

Antique Silver Cups and Ladles,

An extraordinary Collection of Old Finger Rings,

Silver, Enamelled and Pearl Snuff Boxes,

Patch Boxes and Vinaigrettes,

Old Paintings and Prints.

To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale

On the Afternoons of March 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th,

15th & 17th, at 2:30 o'clock, and Evenings of

March 12th & 14th at 8:15 o'clock

ALSO ON FREE VIEW

Beginning WEDNESDAY next, March 5th

The Important Collection of

Finished Paintings

Sketches and Studies

Left by and the work of the

Talented American Artist, the late

Julian Rix

which are to be sold at unrestricted public sale

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings

March 10th and 11th, at 8:15 o'clock

BY ORDER OF THE SILK CITY SAFE DEPOSIT AND

TRUST COMPANY OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, EXECUTORS OF THE LATE

William Ryle

of Paterson, New Jersey.

The Sales will be conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Square South, New York.

## The Literary Event of the Season

## "A Fool and His Money"

By George Barr McCutcheon

AUTHOR OF

"Graustark," "Nedra," "Brewster's Millions," "Truxton King," "In the Hollow of Her Hand."

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE has secured the exclusive right to publish this charming story in advance of its publication in book form and begs to announce that, commencing with the issue of Sunday, March 16, and running serially thereafter for nine weeks, it will appear regularly in the MAGAZINE SECTION of

## The SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Do Not Fail to Read the Opening Chapters of McCutcheon's Latest and Best Story. Order from Your Newsdealer in Advance.